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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century—affords abundant proof that most, if not all of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the dominion of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races, so essential to the success of industrial enterprizes in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country. The Federal Constitution—the *magna charta* of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the Powers of the earth—must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force; in the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the "tenure of office bill." Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, that "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the government; and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population of 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars, in 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850, forty-one millions; in 1860, sixty-three millions; in 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions; and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions. By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated, with those 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of the government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again: The expenses of the government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seven-two millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period. These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita; while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount—about thirty-one millions; while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita. From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions; and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced; and from the first of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named. These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public services. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the three past years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt; an army of tax-gatherers impoverishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions. It is shown, by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $405,638,033, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000. It becomes proper, in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe-keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849—the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico—we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions; and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102; for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions. In my message to Congress of December 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty millions; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race; it will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for new task-masters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and, tending to monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommends five per cent.; Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and a half per cent.; while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant percentage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury upon each dollar they own in government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the government and the States and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal semi-annual installments, which in sixteen year and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half time in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter af the bond. If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from burdens which impede their prosperity. If it cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in its greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundsed millions of dollars; now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metalic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal-tender and notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the states from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, excepting imposts; and third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however the metalic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national treasury. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government should be paid in a currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and widespread, and imperil the national credit. The feastibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857 amounted to $1,174,000,000, while, for the same period, the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $103,407,985 in coin; in circulation in the States and on the Pacific coast about $40,000,000, and a few millions in the national and other banks—in all less than $160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849, and that produced since 1867, we have more than $300,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and therefore most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps to make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property and industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertalize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with the fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by government."—It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his Department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and the Indian Bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, six million six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period where $4,632,745, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the homestead law cover two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1868, which applies only to the State of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, was $24,010,982, being $5,391,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year. During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars; and including reissues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued. Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for ist constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty-rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted, on the 5th instant, to $44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior, in August last, invited my attention to the report of a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction, and equipment of their road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney-General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the commissioners appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the Executive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last, was forty-eight thousand men, and it was computed that by the first of January next, this number will be decreased to forty-three thousand. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country; and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied, it is to be hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860 sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867, $33, 814,461, and for 1868, $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, $96,224,415 and $123,246,648. The estimate submmitted in December last for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1869, was $77,124,707; the expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 30th of September last, were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army—making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions.—The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that Department and of the navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security.—A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the government by the Secretary, as trustee, to three per cent. instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment of the pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $20,120,394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,414.

The Postmaster-General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,592, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deduction from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpected balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficency is $741,466. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles—equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect. Under their provisions important improvements have resulted in reduced rates of international postage, and enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic ocean mail service since January 1, 1866 has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions, a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangements for ocean mail steamship service which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster-General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo, and Madagascar.—Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republic. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to these Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

Charles A. Washburn, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship-of-war to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the "Wasp" to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the "Wasp" therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Warshburn and his family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have been opposed to Mr. Washburn's proceedings on the injurious and improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States. Mr. Washburn, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side, when leaving the capital of Parrguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister. Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Asuncion, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic squadron has been directed to attend the new minister with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili, have became especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the subject. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indication of a present purpose to renew hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish American Republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations. I communicate, for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes, of unparalleled severity, in the republics of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of those disasters furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution produced by recent devastating inundations.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous republic and our own. Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session. The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter republic. Costa Rica, with an earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted. A provisional government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability, it has been formally recognized.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the Island of St.

Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long-indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchial powers. While the United States have, on all occasions, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchial power, too little has been done by us, on the other hand, to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is, indeed, a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust, if not dread, a Government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchial institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people rule more absolute, harsh, and tyrannic than any known to civilized Powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principals in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty. Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into the Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peaceably, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolutions and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incorporated into the United States would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchial power and influence, and of the increase of American Republican ideas, interests and sympathies. It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the questions of further extending our possessions, it is apprehended by some, that our political system cannot be successfully applied to an area more extended than our continent, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind, that with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government as embraced in our constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States towards these islands is not very different from that in which they stand towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian government and people that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious, and that the United States, being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the island pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from other foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenue of the United States, would be a guaranty of the good will and forbearance of all nations, until the people of the islands shall of themselves, at no distant day voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceeded to the treaty negociated here in January last for the security of trade marks in the interests of manufactures and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now while it is easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy in the regulation of consular power, and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian government.

A liberal consular convention, which has been negociated with Belgium, will be submitted to the Senate.

The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the King of Belgium and Wurtemburg, and with the Grand Dutchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negociation with the respective governments of Spain, Italy and of the Ottoman Empire.

An examination of the claims against the United States by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 15, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted under the direction of the Joint International Commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by treaty between the two governments July 1, 1863, and it is expected will be concluded at an early day.

No practical relation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved.

Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for judgment.—These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question involving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for the injuries and depredations committed under authority of their respective governments. Negociations upon these subjects are pending, and I am without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long existing controversies.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated Empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that he has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers—namely, Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the provisional government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated the 15th of July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide,

1st. For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

2d. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice President.

3d. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures.

4th. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violations of the organic law by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution, which at any time exists until changed by explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were "to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the laws of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an Allwise Providence will so guide our councils as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace, good will toward men.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE GREAT MUSIC HALL ORGAN.—Since the introduction of this noble instrument, a higher standard of Organ music has been presented to the public and every Wednesday and Saturday noon, the people from different portions of the country, who happen to be journeying through the city, gather to listen to the tones of the grand King of instruments, and thus the taste for a purer style of Organ music, has, in a degree, been created. Even those who have long studied the Piano, are beginning to desire a class of music with sustained chords and suspended harmonies, and many are introducing into their homes the AMERICAN ORGANS, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston, with which the excellent Organ pieces may be so finely rendered and enjoyed in the parlor. These instruments have also greatly assisted in elevating the taste toward a better class of music, and have been very efficient in developing the latent talent in the home circle.—*Boston Post.*

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends that no interruption in their business will occur in consequence of their Wholesale Drug Warehouse, by fire, on the evening of the 3d instant, but that all orders addressed as usual to No. 621 Market Street, and No. 612 Commerce Street, will be promptly attended to. Very Respectfully,

T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

Philadelphia, December 4th, 1868.

The Court of the Queen's Bench refused to grant a new trial to Whalen, convicted of the murder of D'Arcy McGee. Chief Justice Richards and Judge Wilson sustained the verdict of the Ottawa jury, while Judge Morrison dissented. The prisoner has been remanded until Thursday, when he will appeal to the court of errors and appeals.

Three gentlemen have planted two hundred thousand peach trees in two thousand acres of land at Ridgeway, N. C., which they claim to be the largest orchard of the kind, if not of any kind, in the world.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, December 25, 1868.

THE SINKING FUND.

Gov. Geary has issued the usual proclamation, required by the act establishing the Sinking Fund, setting forth the reduction of the State debt, by the application of that fund to the redemption of State bonds. The Governor fixed the amount of these bonds thus redeemed at $2,414,816.64. This looks very well, on paper, and, of course, the radical journals pretend to be in transports over the "great reduction of the State debt," as they triumphantly style it. But the receipts into the Sinking Fund, annually, are from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Under the provisions of the Sinking Fund law, every dollar of that Fund is to be applied to the extinguishment of the State debt, yet, by the Governor's proclamation it appears that not one half of the annual receipts of this Fund have been applied to this purpose. What has become of the other $2,500,000? Why was not that also, applied to the redemption of the State loans, as the law requires? Were there too many pasters and folders about Harrisburg last winter? Or were the demands of the late political campaign so urgent that a "secret service fund" had to be levied out of the State Treasury? Stop your blowing, Mr. Radical, and explain this matter.

The present Sinking Fund law was passed by a Democratic legislature and approved by a Democratic governor. Under its wise provisions even the radical party, with such an ass as Geary at its head, is enabled to pay off some of the State debt. But if Democrats administered the laws, instead of only one-half of the receipts of the Sinking Fund going to the payment of the debt, every cent of them would be thus applied; instead of $2,414,816.64, at least $5,000,000 of a reduction would be made annually.

So much for the annual flourish of trumpets, on the part of Gov. Geary, in regard to the redemption of State loans. All the radical braggarts can make out of this, they can safely put in the corner of their eye.

WE congratulate our neighbor of the *Inquirer* upon the evidence he gives of becoming an opponent of the miserable humbug of a high tariff. In his last issue he copies into the editorial columns, an article from the Baltimore *American* exposing the fallaciousness of the present system of high duties "on the importation of the raw material" used in important branches of manufacture. We re-produce as follows:

"It is to this result that England has been led, after many years' experience and final abandonment of contrary systems. She has found, under her present tariff, that increase of receipts and larger opportunities for employment to her citizens are both secured by the free admission of such articles. An increase of the free list so as to admit the raw material at the lowest possible rate of duty, has been of late years her constant policy, until at length all such articles as furnish a basis of labor are now admitted free. Twenty-five years ago the British tariff enumerated nearly twelve hundred articles on which specific duty was levied. This list has been reduced to less than forty at present. Yet the English revenue has enormously increased, and it has increased *in consequence* of this liberation of these articles which are required for English manufactures. The lowering or abolishing of duties on such articles thus increases occupations, opens up new branches of industry, and, by so adding to the wealth of the people, increases the basis for internal taxation and gives the ability to prosper under it."

This is our doctrine exactly. It is the time-honored theory of the Democratic party. It is the view of the tariff question taken by every respectable writer on political economy, with the sole exception of Henry C. Carey. We are glad to know that the *Inquirer* shows signs of coming around to this way of thinking. We hope to have still further evidence of its editor's conversion.

THERE now appear to be some signs of a retreat, on the part of a portion of the radical party, from the position assumed by some of the more reckless and desperate spirits in that organization. It is now doubted by those who are in a position to know, if the proposed amendment to the Constitution establishing universal suffrage, can command the necessary two-thirds vote in Congress. We hope these signs are not deceitful, and that the threatened attempt to deprive the people of the right to settle the suffrage question for themselves will not be made.

THE *Inquirer* wants "statesmanship and not pettifogging in the United States Senate. Bro. Lutz must cease advocating the election of a democratic successor to Senator Buckalew, or he will be read out of his party. He had better stick to the "pettifoggers" than be kicked out of the radical organization.

THE Radical Senator Morton has brought in a bill for the erection of a new White House. The present one will not be big enough for the new President, when his salary is increased fourfold. These are Radical retrenchments!

CONGRESS.

Congress has adjourned to January 5th. A number of important political measures have been introduced, but none have yet been acted upon. On last Friday eulogies of the late Thad. Stevens were pronounced, when Sumner took occasion to belittle himself by flinging the dirt of the grave in the faces of the living.

A bill to provide for a new Executive Mansion was introduced by Morton. Georgia is to be legislated out of the Union, so that Congress can again reconstruct it. The indications are that additional reconstruction acts will be passed bearing upon the status of that State. The object is plainly to overthrow the present legislature so that the new one may send Gov. Bullock to the Senate, in place of Hill or Miller. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to repeal the act admitting Georgia to representation, and restoring the expelled negroes to their seats in the Legislature of that state. Bullock, the carpet-bag Governor is at the, bottom of this mischief, and opposed to him is Ex-Gov. Brown who says that Georgia has enough of reconstruction.

The Alaska investigation thus far shows that quite a number of individuals had their "fingers in the pie." Hon. Robert J. Walker testifies that Forney's *Chronicle* received $3,000 *in gold* for the use of its columns, in favor of the purchase.

The President has sent to the Senate a number of important appointments, action upon which has been deferred till the reassembling in January.

THE want of space prevents us from making any extended remarks on the President's Message found in this week's paper. The fact that the Radicals are howling about this document, and that the Senate exhibited a lack of dignity by refusing to hear it read, as is customary, is the very best evidence that the message is one which those "narrow minded block-heads," with their utter disregard for everything that smacks of constitutional liberty and justice, could not appreciate. We invite a careful perusal of what President Johnson says in his last annual message to Congress.

FORT LAFAYETTE, the American Bastile, over whose gloomy walls, during the reign of terror, the "clouds of heaven looked darkest," has been destroyed by fire. If stones had audible voices, what tales of sufferings, sorrow, and distress would those tell, now standing smoke stained in the waters of New York Bay! Hate, ambition, lust, and greed for gold all contributed to tenant that fortress, and after ages will read the records connected with it as they do those chronicling the horrors of the French Bastile.

THE Somerset *Herald and Whig* thinks that those of its party in Congress who are pushing forward the suffrage question, are a little premature. Bro. Scull is a prudent politician. Now what does Bro. Latz think about the matter?

PERIODICALS.

HEARTH AND HOME is a weekly illustrated Agricultural and Fireside Journal of *sixteen handsome pages*, devoted to the interests of Farmers, Gardners, Fruit-Growers and Florists. Edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, assisted by a large corps of practical Agriculturalists. The *Fireside Department* edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, with Grace Greenwood, Madame De Vert and other able contributors. See prospectus in another column.

DEMOREST'S NEW YEAR'S NUMBER. We only echo the universal opinion, when we say that this Magazine improves with every year, if not with every successive number. Other Magazines preserve the same tone, the same features the same style, (never rising above the dead level, which they have for years past,) but Demorest's is progressive, always fresh and full of interest, and instructive information. A new feature for this year is the "Ladies' Club," which seems already to have a long list of members. The fashions and patterns are sensible and practical as usual. $3 yearly. Send 15 cents, for a specimen, to 838 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG AMERICA FOR JANUARY.—There is always a great hurrah among the children when Young America arrives. Its stories, its puzzles, its pictures, possess an irresistible attraction. The January number is one of the most interesting and attractive that has been published. Parents and teachers should bear in mind that it is the only juvenile periodical that confines itself to sketches of an absolutely truthful, natural character. Publication Office, 838 Broadway N. Y. At $1.50 yearly.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—Never, perhaps, has there been published a more attractive number of The Lady's Friend. It leads off with a splendid illustration on steel, of a story by Miss Amanda M. Douglas, "Chased by Wolves." In the large and brilliant Fashion Plate, the editor has given two examples of the "Grecian Bend," *as it is seen in Paris*—not for the imitation of her American readers, but to satisfy their curiosity and also to prove that this is not, as many suppose, a Saratoga fashion, but one having the usual French origin. There are also very many engravings devoted to lady's attire, and to the work-table, which the ladies can better appreciate than we can. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year.

THE OLD GUARD FOR JANUARY.—This staunch, bold, and unflinching Democratic veteran opens the campaign of 1869 with its usual sturdy blows for the Constitution and restoration of the White Man's Government. In its literary department it promises much.

We would especially call attention to the very able article by the editor, entitled "Sliding into Monarchy." It is the determination of the publishers that The Old Guard for 1869 shall in every respect be an improvement even upon the present character of this truly popular periodical. Price 25 cents; $3 per year. Van Evrie Horton & Co., publishers, 162 Nassau street, New York.

THE NURSERY.—The January number of this unexcelled nursery magazine is on our table. The publishers promise that it shall be better than ever the coming year. We shall see. Published by J. L. Shorey, 13 Washington st., Boston, at $1.50 a year.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Congress has adjourned until Tuesday, January 5th.

Conrad Swartz, of Perry county, had his arm cut to pieces in a machine used for cutting corn fodder, the other day.

Baron Rothschild by his will left an annuity of $500 to every clerk who had been ten years in his service.

The Sheriff of Coshocton county, Ohio, absconded on Saturday with $10,000 of the public funds.

Thieves and scoundrels are prowling around the streets of Titusville, says the Morning *Herald*.

The Bellfield Prebsyterian church, Pittsburgh, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $20,000; insured for $15,000.

The telegraph wires last night were burdened with the story, repeated from every quarter of crime and disaster.—[Forney.] Let reconstruction commence in the North.

The tonage of the Lehigh Valley railroad for the week ending December 12, instant, is 22,366 tons; and for the current fiscal year, 66,618 tons against 65,576 tons in same time in 1867.

Three men were buried by the caving in of a bank on the Jefferson railroad, at Honesdale, a few days since. One of them was instantly killed, and the others are supposed to be fatally injured.

Sarah Boyd, an old Irish woman, whose husband left her a short time since, was found dead in her bed in Nashville, on Saturday. She died of starvation.

L. F. Goena, a Swiss gardner, committed suicide on Saturday night, in Nashville, by shooting himself through the head. His wife's jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

SERVICES will be held in the German Reformed church, on Christmas day, at 10½ o'clock. On Sunday the Lord's Supper will be administered. Services begin at 10½ o'clock.

Burglaries are becoming quite frequent in Louisville. The police are unusually vigilant. Arrests are made of every suspicious character and their business inquired into.

Charles O'Connor, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of New York, has been engaged to aid in the prosecution of James Grant for the murder of H. Rives Pollard.

Dr. Usher Parsons, surgeon of the flagship Lawrence, at the battle of Lake Erie, and the last surviving officer of Perry's fleet, died at Providence, Rhode Island, on Saturday.

On Friday last a dispute arose in the Mayor's office at Charlotte, between a negro and James A. Gleason, a prominent merchant, when the negro drew a pistol and shot and killed Mr. Gleason. The affair created intense excitement.

The bridge at Elmore, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo railroad, was burned on the 20th. Connection will be broken until Tuesday.

Counterfeit postal currency is circulating extensively, and some of it is calculated to deceive the most scrutinizing eye. It should be closely watched.

A Boston paper says the teetotallers are laying in large stocks of whisky, in anticipation of the prohibitory revival.

There will be four eclipses during 1869, two of the sun and two of the moon. One of the latter will be visable here, on the 27th of January.

Young men who go to balls will do well to remember that a *ball* should never close with a *reel*.

There is still living, according to the pension report, one of those aged individuals whom Solon Shingle says, "fit in our Revolutionary war."

All persons holding claims for bounty and back pay under the act of 1868, are advised to forward the necessary receipts at once to the pay department in Washington.

Springs supplied—geese gone—cornhusks are three-ply—muskrats have built high—therefore a hard and heavy winter is predicted.

It is noticeable—that while our young ladies are not engaged in practicing the Grecian bend, many of our fast young men often practice the American bender.

Boys should be allowed to amuse themselves, but when it comes to running down ladies and old men on the pavement with sleds, it is rather too much of the good thing.

Parents should not permit their children to run the streets at night. These night schools are one of the frightful avenues to perdition.

Look out for falls and bruises this wintry weather—avoid them if possible—but if go down you must, do it when nobody is looking at you.

Can the grief of a mulatto be considered yellow pine?

John Ohl has beaten his wife and gone to jail therefor in Cincinnatti. He is an Ohl brute.

The Louisville Journal says Greeley is white all over—except his dickey.

A Distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find Plantation Bitters and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say say that he would discard them from the side-board, for the himself had experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

FLOUR.—The quotations are—

Northwest superfine,	$5.75@6.00
Northwest extra,	6.50@6.75
Northwest extra family,	7.25@8.25
Penna. and West'n sup.,	6.00@7.00
Penna. and West'n extra,	7.00@8.00
Penna. and West'n family,	8.50@10.50
Penna. and West'n fancy,	11.00@13.00
Rye flour,	8.00@8.50

GRAIN.—We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$1.90@2.10
Southern "	
California, "	
White, "	
Rye, "	0.00@1.50
Corn, for yel., "	1.20@1.21
Oats, "	@70c

PROVISIONS.—We quote—

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$28.50@29.00
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	20@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	12c
Prime Lard, "	17c

SEEDS.—We quote

Cloverseed, per bus., at	$7.25@7.75
Timothy, "	2.50@2.60
Flaxseed, "	2.85@2.85

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We would at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale canceled and the money refunded.

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule, we have REDUCED ALL PRICES. Our stock of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready-made Clothing, which is large complete, and comprehensive enough to embrace all desirable styles, sizes, and kinds.

MUST ALL BE SOLD, as it was manufactured for that especial purpose. To insure this we intend to continue, as heretofore, to give all customers

MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances. Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Oct16y1

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Pennsylvania. 12 years experience,* (formerly of Leyden, Holland), No. 805 Arch Street Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. july3,'68y1

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage.—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. aug28'68y1

HO! FOR AUSTIN & CO'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE!

"We propose to fight it out on this line."

AGENTS! AGENTS!

WANTED!

Ladies and Gentleman in every town and city in the United States, to act as Agents for Austin & Co.'s Great One Dollar Sale of rich and valuable goods, comprising nothing but useful articles wanted in every family. Each and every article will be sold for One Dollar.

To any person getting up either of the clubs below, we will present a Watch, Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Sewing Machine, Wool Carpet, &c., &c., free of extra cost. Our inducements to Agents have always been nearly double those of any other house in the trade, and our largely increasing business warrants us in continuing the same.

Take particular notice of this:—Our Agents are not required to pay one dollar for their presents, but receive the same for their services in getting up clubs. Please examine the following

TERMS TO AGENTS.

Any person sending us a club of ten, with $1, will be entitled to receive for the same any one of the five hundred articles on our exchange List. (See Circular.

For a Club of Thirty, with $3, the person will be entitled to one of the following articles, viz:—Meerschaum pipe, 20 yds bleached or brown sheeting, elegant silver-plated five-bottle revolving castor, 1 fancy dress pattern, 1 dozen extra quality cotton hose, fancy colored bed spread, 1 large size damask table cover, 1 morocco album—100 pictures, all-wool cassimere for pants and vest, 1 pair ladies' large congress boots best quality, 1 dozen fine linen towels, 1 large size worsted shawl, ladies' long gold-plated chain, splendid ladies' morocco shopping bag with lock and key, set of jewelry with sleeve buttons to match, 1 violin and bow, 1 dozen shirt bosoms, 1 white Marseilles quilt, 1 elegant black walnut work-box or writing desk.

For a Club of Fifty, with $5.—1 pair all-wool blankets, 3½ yards fine cassimere for pants and vest, 1 black or colored alpaca dress pattern, 1 solid gold scarf pin, 1 pair gents' calf boots, 30 yards bleached or brown sheeting, 2 yds double width cloth for ladies cloaks, 1 fur muff or collar, 30 yards print fast colors, 1 square Thibet shawl, 1 plain poplin dress pattern, 1 elegant six-bottle heavy plated castor, 1 pair gents' white shirts, genuine meerschaum pipe in case, 1 set of lace curtains.

For a Club of One Hundred, with $10.—1 heavy silver-plated engraved ice pitcher, 60 yards bleached or brown sheeting, 1 rich merino or thibet dress pattern, 1 set of ivory handled knives and forks, 1 pair superior white wool blankets, 7½ yds. all-wool fancy cassimere for suit, elegant berage dress pattern, 1 ladies' or gents' silver hunting-case watch, 1 Bacon's six-barreled revolver, silver plated engraved six-bottle revolving castor with cut glass bottles, fine wool cloth for ladies' cloak, 25 yards hemp carpeting, 1 pair fine damask table cloths, napkins to match, 2 heavy honeycomb quilts, 1 Bartlet hand portable sewing machine, 1 wool long shawl, nice fur muff and cape, 1 pair gents' French calf boots

For a Club of Five Hundred, with $50.—24 yards extra woolen carpeting, 1 elegant hunting-case watch (Waltham warranted one year) 1 elegant chamber set—black walnut trimmings, 1 hair-cloth spring sofa.

For a Club of One Thousand, with $100.—30 yards brussels carpets, 1 parlor set complete, 1 ladies' or gents' hunting case gold watch and chain, 1 complete set of rich sable furs.

For larger or smaller clubs we will give a present of proportionate value.

Agents or customers may at any time make a selection of goods from the Exchange List, and by sending One Dollar for each article, have the goods forwarded to them, without first ordering checks; but in such cases no premiums will be given.

DIRECTIONS.

Send lagre sums of money by Draft on New York or Boston, or by Express. We will pay Exchange on all sums of $25 or more. Smaller sums should be sent by registered letter or by postal money order. It will be impossible to lose money sent in either of the above ways. We will not be responsible for money lost, unless sent as above directed. See that your letters are properly directed and stamped, as no letters are forwarded unless prepaid. Write your address in full, Town, County and State.

Agents wanted in every Town and Village.

Address AUSTIN & COMPANY,
dec4w4 No. 106 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Sales.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.—The mill has two pair of French Burrs, and two pair of Chopping Stones, is in excellent repair, and capable of doing a very large business, a never failing water power, is in a good settlement, and no mill nigher than five miles. For farther particulars inquire of

dec18tf PUBS GAZETTE.

A BARGAIN!—A Farm of 125 acres one mile northeast of Bedford, with 80 acres cleared, balance in good timber, 20 acres recently limed, 25 acres of fine clover sod, two never-failing springs and an abundance of other running water, a good fruit orchard, new barn, log house and outbuildings, well adapted to grazing or grain growing, will be sold at a bargain Enquire of JOHN S. SPROAT,
or J. W. DICKERSON,
nov13m3 Bedford, Pa.

100 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND LAND FOR SALE.—FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!—I offer for sale a tract of timber land, containing 100 acres, more or less, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Hoenstine's heirs, Kauffman, Reighard, Holderbaum, and others. The land is well timbered with pine, white oak, chestnut oak, &c, of the best quality. There are three saw mills from within one-half to one and a half miles of the land, and the timber is easily gotten to the mills. One-half the land can be farmed when cleared. This is a desirable property. Persons wishing to purchase can address S. G. STATLER,
dec18m3 Schellsburg, Pa.

FARM AND TAVERN STAND FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell at private sale his Farm and Tavern Stand, situate in Alleghany township, Somerset county, Pa., on the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike, 13 miles east of the former and 24 miles west of the latter place, consisting of 300 ACRES OF LAND, 100 acres under cultivation. Improvements—a large House, large Drove Stable, new Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. The land is well adapted to grain growing or grazing, well watered, convenient to churches and schools. The location of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad crosses one end of this Farm. Possession given on the first day of April, 1869. Terms reasonable. If the above property is not sold by the 1st day of January, 1869, it will be rented. The subscriber can be consulted at his residence at Mt. Healthy, in Alleghany tp., or by letter at West End P. O., Pa.

dec18w2 SAMUEL WALKER.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., will offer for sale, at public outcry, on Friday, the 22d day of January, A. D., 1869, upon the premises—All that certain tract of Timber Land, adjoining lands of Benjamin Longenecker, George Croft, Martha K. Duncan's heirs, David Stonerook and others, containing 51 acres and 145 perches, neat measure, known as the Oestner or McFarland tract. This property is eligibly located about one mile from Woodberry and is well covered with chestnut oak and other timber, and will be sold in lots or altogether to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase should examine the premises before sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when due attention will be given and terms made known by

C. L. HOFFMAN,
J. L. HOFFMAN,
dec18w4 Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Dr. H. V. Bramwell, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of December next, the undivided half of a valuable farm and coal tract combined, situate in the township of Broad Top, county of Bedford, Pa., on 6 Mile Run, about one half mile from Rail Road, containing 113 acres and 66 perches of land, adjoining lands of the Hunt and Broad Top M. R. R. and Coal Company, in right of T. J. Horton, land of Cunningham & Co., Phelps & Co., Abner S. Horton and Wm. Anderson. This is a valuable coal tract, having thereon all the seams of coal on the mountain, besides an abundance of Iron Ore—both crop out; land smooth and improvements good, with an orchard of choice fruit thereon. Lying in close proximity to the rail road, it is a valuable property for coal mining. Should purchasers so desire, the whole can be sold together and the Executors of the Hon. Peter Schell will join in a conveyance upon receiving a reasonable bid, and if desirable, will give the usual Orphans' Court terms. Terms of the Bramwell Moiety, cash. The undersigned will meet any persons desiring information at the house of Geo. W. Figard, in Coaldale, on the 28th and 29th of December. Sale will be opened at 1 o'clock, P. M. Title indisputable.

dec4,'68w4 JNO. P. REED, Adm'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Hipple, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, will sell at public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1868, the following described valuable real estate, viz: A tract of land situate in said township, known as the Mansion tract of said decedent, containing eighty-one acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; well fenced, the balance well timbered, with a story and a-half log dwelling house, a small substantial bank barn and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. There is excellent running water at the door; also some fine fruit trees.

The above will be sold in lots, or all together, to suit purchasers. Terms—cash, unless purchasers prefer payments with interest.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FREDERICK CARPER,
dec4w4 Executor of Jacob Hipple, dec'd.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,060 inhabitants. Champaign the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

ALSO—*One-fourth of a tract of land,* situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

ALSO—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont,* Huntingdon county.

Jan 28, '66-tf F. C. REAMER

[Licensed by the United States Government.]

GOOD NEWS FOR CONSUMERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

HARRINGTON & CO.

Of fifteen years' standing as Jobbers and Retailers of the above goods, in Boston and vicinity, have concluded to offer to the people of the whole country the advantages of their immense importations and agencies for American manufactories through the popular ONE DOLLAR SYSTEM.

Our Premium List to Agents, and Exchange List for Agents and Patrons, are not equalled by any house in the country.

Best New York and Boston references given when required. Send for free Circular.

HARRINGTON & CO.,
80 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.
dec4m3 Post-Office Box 384.

BUY YOUR NOTIONS of

dec4 R. W BERKSTRESSER.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

The Bedford Gazette.

Home and Around.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TIME TABLE.—On and after Sept. 16th, passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.10 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 4.21 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 9.05 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas at 12 18 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Saxton 7.30 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 9.20 a.m.; leaves Huntingdon at 4.35 p. m., and arrives at Saxton at 6.27 p. m.

There will be no paper next week. Our hands, like all other good christian folks, intend to "keep" the Holidays. Even our "devil" claims this privilege, and we are bound to give him "his due."

Going—the snow.

Coming—Santa Claus.

A golden rule—the bondholders' sway.

All the go—Grecian bends and Alpine hats.

Go to Irvine's and see his new Kerosene Lamps.

These December days are provokingly short at both ends.

Gay—the windows of our confectioneries with Holiday knick-knacks.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our readers.

Another fierce onslaught will be made on Turkey in a few days.

"I'd offer thee this hand of mine"—has been sued for breach of promise.

WE are crowded this week, and cannot give our usual variety of matter.

The new furnace at Riddlesburg promises to be one of the best in the State.

Teeter's school house, in S. Woodbury tp., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 10th instant.

Notwithstanding the bad weather the work on the new Catholic church is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

McConnellsburg boasts of a sausage 48 feet long. That would certainly make a very respectable breakfast.

Some of the best ice we ever saw has been housed during the late cold snap.

Hon. W. P. Schell has opened a real estate office at No. 410 Walnut Street, Phila.

The people of Morrison's Cove are again agitating the Railroad question. Hope that a Railroad in that section may soon become a reality.

Captain Parker had a "muss" with two belligerent youths on Pitt street a few nights ago. The Captain, as usual, came out first best.

Don't fail to call at G. R. Oster & Co's spacious New Store, and see the immense stock of beautiful new winter goods, which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices.

ON Thursday, the 31st inst, the Commissioners meet to settle with the Justices of the Peace, to whom were given the schedules of unpaid taxes.

Saur-krout, sausage and scrapple are now the trump articles in home market—our citizens composedly consuming them without asking any questions.

Count not your Christmas chickens before you are sure of your birds; remember rough roost robbers ramble round rural regions, slyly snatching fat fowls from farmers.

A disease has broken out among turkies and chickens in this place, and whole coops have been emptied by it in a few nights. This is no fancied fiction but a fixed fact.

Ye 'local" imagined himself feasting on a magnificent gobler on Christmas, but the other day he took the "disease" and "pegged out." So we go.—

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft agley."

For Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Childrens' superior custom-made boots and shoes, go to G. R. Oster &. Co. They have decidedly the best assortment in Bedford.

There is now living in our town a man who avers that he can remember how a silver half dollar looked—and has a faint idea of seeing gold coin. Aged individual, he.

The "Carrier" will be around as usual with a New Year's Address.—Treat him gently, and give him the "quarters" he merits.

The barn of John S. Sproat, of Boydstown, was partially destroyed by the storm last week. The roof was demolished and the weatherboarding torn off to below the mows.

Broke out in a new place—Barnhart and McMullen have opened a restaurant in elegant style in the Colonade building. They know how to cater to the wants of an epicurean and deserve success wherever they locate.

Irvine has just received, at the Regulator store, a large assortment of glassware, the finest ever brought to this market—suitable for Christmas presents.

Chauncey Brallier, a typo in the Somerset *Herald* office, died the other day from acute peritonitis, superinduced by injuries sustained in jumping from a horizontal beam.

The finest, the best, the cheapest, the neatest fitting ready-made clothing is always to be found at the Bedford Clothing Emporium, one door west of the Washington hotel.

Buy your hats and caps of G. R. Oster & Co. They keep a large assortment of the latest styles which they are now offering at unusually low prices.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Just now the shadows are the hideous false faces, dolls, Kris Kringles, demons in boxes, delicious candies, &c., in the shop windows; the events are Christmas and New Year, but a few days distant.

Now that the Holidays are at hand, nothing could be more useful or more highly appreciated by your lady friends as a present, than a nice dress. Therefore it behooves you to resort to Oster's, where you will be pleased to find a store full of bargains.

HOW TO DO IT.—We have discovered a method by which every man woman and child, who are able to read, can make themselves happy and comfortable for exactly one year. If any desire to avail themselves of this discovery let them send us two dollars and we will forward them a receipt which we will warrant to do all we promise, without any more expense to them. We have sent the same article to numerous persons within the last six months and all appreciate it highly. This is decidedly the best time of the year to try it. Send along your orders to this office.

FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.—A festival and concert will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 29th, 30th and 31st of this month, for the benefit of the Bedford Cemetery Association.—Extensive preparations have been made to render this one of most magnificent affairs ever gotten up in our town. Tickets for one night, and season tickets can be procured at the Hotels, Drug and Book Stores. Don't fail to attend this promised rich treat.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Jeremiah Mentzer, of M. Woodberry tp, has sold his valuable mill and farm to J. Cowan, for $16,000.

J. H. Graham, of S. Woodberry sold his farm to W. I. Over, for $8,000.

The Johnstown Iron Company have purchased valuable ore lands in the Leather Cracker region, in M. Woodberry.

A. Y. M.—A full attendance of the Masonic Order is requested at the Lodge Room, on next Sunday Morning, (St. John's day,) at 9½ o'clock. The members will form in procession at 10 o'clock and march to the Episcopal church (Court House,) to hear a sermon, by Rev. Bro. Barrow, on the Life and labors of St. John the Evangelist. The public are invited to attend.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. A. J. Barrow has returned to his congregation, after an absence of several weeks, and will preach at the Court House on Christmas morning. Service to commence at ten o'clock. The Holy Communion will also be administered. On Thursday evening, Christmas eve, the Sabbath School will have a Christmas tree celebration at half past six o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENT.—On New Year's night an entertainment will be given in the Lutheran church, at Schellsburg, consisting of Dialogues, Speeches and Music by the scholars of the Sabbath school. Miss M. F. Haley has kindly consented to give recitations. This promises to be a good affair, and as it is for the benefit of the Sabbath school, we trust that it will be liberally patronized.

CROUSE'S RESORT.—Go to Crouse's for chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, pipes and all kinds of smoker's and chewers' articles. If you want to make a present about the Holidays, or for your own use, call there. Dan has just come from the city with a fine stock. Go for him!

FOR SALE—a desirable building lot on Richard Street, in the Watson extension. Inquire at this office. tf.

A SHAW AND CLARK $25 Sewing Machine (in good order) for sale. Enquire at this office. jul3tf.

$1200 AND ALL EXPENSES PAID!—See Advertisement of AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, in our advertising columns. nov6y1

[Communicated.]

IN MEMORIAM.

DAUGHERTY—On the 8th day of December, 1868, at his residence in Bedford, Pa., after a brief illness, Hon. William T. Daugherty, aged 57 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The subject of this notice, whose age is as stated above, was born in the borough of Bedford, on the 1st day of August, 1811. He began his career from the humbler walks of life—and the conspicuous part that he subsequently performed in its "fitful drama" is the writers apology for this further imperfect tribute to his memory. It is said, that the story of every human life, if rightly told, may convey a lesson to those who survive. His was an instance in which success was acheived without the brilliant qualities, which the world calls genius, but by what is better far, a sound judgment, a resolute purpose to pursue the right, and capacity to gather wisdom from experience. Whilst quite young, as I gather from his earliest companions, he was remarked as a boy of great assiduity, with a clear, strong and vigorous mind—poor indeed, and as it would seem, almost alone he rose from the quiet walks of life, that seemed at first to promise little hope of advancement to the various positions of public eminence which he filled before he died. *Quisque suae fortunae faber*,—"Every one is the architect of his own fortune," seemed to be the motto upon which he lived and acted,—and whether viewed as the young aspiring merchant, a judge, a legislator, or a private citizen, he was always seen moving among his fellow men with manifestations of constant respect for their rights and their positions, and was ever distinguished by that constant deference to other which is always the characteristic of excessive modesty and available talents.

In 1843, he was put forward by his friends for the position of Associate Judge of the several Courts of the county, and on the 25th of February of that year received the appointment and was commissioned by David R. Porter, then Governor of the State, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," for the period of five years, to be computed from the 7th day of February, 1843. On the 28th of February, 1848, he was again appointed to the same position and received a commission, of that date, signed by Francis R. Shunk, then Governor, entitling him to hold the office five years longer, to be computed from that date. In 1851, he was nominated by the Democratic party, as one of their candidates for the same position, and on the second Tuesday of October was elected to the office by a majority considerably exceeding that of any candidate upon the ticket. In 1853 he received the nomination of the same party as one of their candidates for the Legislature, in the district then composed of the counties of Bedford, Cambria and Fulton, and on the 17th of October, 1853, was duly elected with a majority 153 above that of his colleague for the same position. In 1854 he was renominated, by the same party, as one of their candidates for the same position, in the same district, and was again elected, leading his ticket in this instance by a majority of 1849 votes.

In 1857 he was appointed Revenue Commissioner for the 16th district of the State, composed of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, under the Act of Assembly of 29th April, A. D., 1844.

On the 11th day of February, A. D, 1861, he was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Bedford county. He never engaged actively in the practice of his profession, but seems to have read rather for the reason suggested by Blackstone, "That a competent knowledge of the laws of the land in which he lives is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar." To say of him that he performed his duties *well* in all the positions he occupied is not enough. Firm, but courteous, frank and fearless, of high honor and irreproachable morals, he brought a vigorous intellect, with varied and extensive information, to the public councils, and the ripe fruit of his experience, joined to these endowments, gave conviction to his opinions and authority to his example. As a legislator he was remarkable for his quiet and unobtrusive, but active *practical usefulness*. He was emphatically *a business member of the House*, and without ostentation, procured the adoption of more useful measures than many who filled the public eye with greater exhibitions of rhetorical display. Certain it is that no one ever did more than he to procure all proper legislation for the people of his own district, and it is perhaps not saying too much, to add, that to no one here, more than he, are our people indebted for the construction of the Broad Top Mountain Railroad, and consequent development of one of the most valuable coal fields in the State, which, prior thereto was but little known and appreciated. With all that rich mineral region, composed in parts of Huntingdon, Fulton and Bedford counties, he was familiar, and readily forsaw what it would speedily become when once afforded the proper facilities necessary to its development. He was among the first laborers for the enterprise and entered upon the work with the same earnest heart and determined will, that he engaged in everything. The task seemed herculean, and to some, of less resolution, impracticable. Yet he never paused until he saw success crowning that vast public enterprise, and found himself, also, the possessor of a comfortable fortune, thus proving again to the world, by his example, that—"For a bright manhood there is no such word as fail!"

But life and its busy scenes on this side the grave are now closed on him forever; and he has left us to chase for a little while longer the shadows which he has exchanged for unutterable realities; Here, where his character was best understood, and his usefulness and virtues most highly appreciated, his loss as a public man, and a private friend, is most painfully felt and deeply lamented. In all the relations of private life, as son, husband, father, friend, in the family and social circle, he was loved and honored as well from the amenity of his manner as from the kindness of his heart But, perhaps, we should—

"Weep not for him who dieth,
For he sleeps and is at rest;
And the couch on which he lieth,
Is the green earth's quiet breast!"

In this passing notice, there is not room to do full or ample justice to the memory of the deceased. Outside of his own family circle, I knew him perhaps more intimately than any one else. The friend of many, he was also my friend, though I can here but feebly express the sentiments of affectionate regard with which an intimate acquaintance of many years had inspired me.

And now friend of my early years—

"When hearts whose truth is proven,
Like thine, are laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven
To tell the world their worth;
And I, who woke each morrow
To greet thy hand with mine,
Who shared thy joy and sorrow,
Whose weal and woe were thine,
It should be mine to braid it
Around thy faded brow,
But I've in vain essayed it,
And feel I cannot now.
While memory bids me weep thee,
Nor thoughts nor words are free,
The grief is fixed too deeply
That mourns a man like thee." H.

MARRIED.

BOOR—BIDDLE—On the morning of the 16th inst., at the Luthern Parsonage, by Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. W. A. Boor, of Bedford, to Miss Carrie K. Biddle, of Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.

RALEY—DEVORE—On the 6th inst., by Rev. E. Buhrman, Mr. Daniel Raley and Miss Louisa Ann Devore, both of Bedford county, Pa.

GEBHART—FEIGHT—On the 30th of October, 1868, at the Reformed parsonage, in Schellsburg, by Rev N H. Skyles, Mr. John Gebhart and Mrs. Sarah Feight, both of New Paris.

RITCHEY—SIDES—On the 10th inst., by the same, John J. Ritchey and Miss Amanda Sides, both of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa

WALTER—RIEP—In St. Clairsville, at the Lutheran parsonage, Dec. 17, 1868, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. Jacob Walter to Miss Mary Magdalene Riep, both of Bedford Co., Pa.

DIED.

GRIFFITH—Near St. Clairsville, Dec. 16, 1868, Mary Maria, infant daughter of Jacob and Barbara Griffith.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—WANTED at the Bedford Foundry, OLD CASTINGS of every description, for which the highest price will be paid. dec25w6 SHIRES & JORDAN.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of William Gephart, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, in said county, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, A. D., 1969, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. dec25w2 G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

TO CLAIMANTS for damages under Act of April 9th, A. D. 1868.—*NOTICE* is hereby given to all persons claiming damages under the above Act that their claims must be filed with the Board at Harrisburg, before the 15th day of January, 1869. After that date no claims will be accepted by said board.

D. W. WOODS,
A. S. ELY,
W. S. WOODS,
Commissioners

ATTEST:—M. W. McALARNEY, Clerk, dec25w3

A LETTER FROM MISS KATE.

BEDFORD, PA., Dec. 20th, 1868.

DEAR MARY:—I received your letter of the 20th and as requested, attended to your "shopping." Do you remember our "shopping" expedition during your visit to Bedford, last summer. Well, H. F. Irvine, of the Regulator, is now, as then, unrivalled for variety, choice and cheapness of all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Notions, &c., of new and beautiful styles. Believe me, dear Mary, the ladies of Bedford and vicinity fully understand their husbands' and papas' interests in giving H. F. Irvine so large a share of their patronage, as they have been doing for years. Their honest advice to their friends is now, as ever, for choice of the market at the lowest prices go to H F. Irvine, where goods are received weekly. Enclosed please find a receipted bill of goods purchased for you. They are much handsomer, and at prices at least 20 per cent. lower than I could find elsewhere. Hoping all will be satisfactory, I remain your friend, KATE.

Miss Mary per Kate,

Bought of H. F. Irvine, No. 2 Anderson's Row, Bedford, Pa.

1 pair Fine French Lasting Gaiters	2 50
1 " Rus. Leather D. S. Bals	4.00
1 " Ladies' Kit Slippers	2.00
1 " Child's Bl. cut Bals	2.00
1 Set Iron Stone China	6.00
1 Tea set glassware	4 50
4 lbs coffee at 25c	1 00
8 lbs sugar at 12c	1.00
	$23.00

Rec'd payment in full,
Bedford Dec 20th '68 2t H. F. IRVINE.

HEARTH and HOME
IS A WEEKLY
Agricultural and Fireside Journal,
CONTAINING

SIXTEEN handsome folio pages, printed from new type, on superfine book paper, and abundantly illustrated by the best artists.

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assisted by a corps of able editors and contributors in each department.

It is devoted to the interests of the
FARMER,
PLANTER,
GARDENER,
FRUIT-GROWER,
and the FLORIST
ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,
RURAL ARCHITECTURE,
PLANS OF COUNTRY HOMES,

noted for their attractiveness, will be illustrated from time to time; as also Cemeteries, Parks, and Village Greens.

MARKETS.

A careful Report of the Markets in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, will be furnished from week to week, giving the Farmer information as to the time WHEN TO BUY and WHEN TO SELL.

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it will bring all that can interest the household; plain rules for healthy living and domestic management, from the folding of a napkin and the cooking of a good dinner, to the education of children.

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will contribute to each number.

A NEW STORY
BY
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Single Copies $4, invariably in advance; 3 Copies $10; 5 Copies $15. Any one sending us $15 for a club of 15 Copies (all at one time,) will receive a copy free.

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If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how countrymen are swindled by sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are blackmailed; how dance halls and concert saloons are managed; how gambling houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the bubbles burst, read this work. It contains over 30 fine engravings, tells all about the mysteries and crimes of New York, and is the spiciest and cheapest work of the kind published.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR
"THE BLUE COATS,
And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion."

It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2 50 per copy. Send for circulars and see our terms, and full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Chicago, Ill.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A large 40 column paper. Rich, rare, and racy. Full of charming reading, fun, fact and fancy. "EVANGELINE," a splendid steel plate, "free" to every subscriber. Only 75 cts. a year. "Evangeline" sells at $2. Subscribe NOW. Specimens 5 cts. Address BANNER Office, Hinsdale, N. H.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "PENN LETTER BOOK,"
For Copying Letters Without Press or Water. This Great Time, Labor and Money Saving Invention fills a long-felt want, bringing a really indispensable feature of business within the reach of all.—Price, $2.25 and upward.

None see it but to praise its simplicity and convenience, and a skillful agent has only to show it properly, as it recommends itself, and sells at sight. It is equally suitable to Women as Men, and adapted to every kind of business. It does not play out, as the first sale is only a beginning. For testimonials, terms, &c., address P. GARRETT & CO., 702 Chestnut st, Philadelphia, or 122 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED, AGENTS, $75 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

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A handsome Octavo Volume of 300 pages bound in cloth. Price $5.00. It contains accurate lists of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and Territories, and the Dominion of Canada, and British Colonies of North America; together with a Description of the towns and cities in which they are published.

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Largest Commissions paid.

A town can be canvassed for this book in one or two days, and from $10 to $50 secured in commission. Advance sheets showing the style of the work now ready and will be sent on application together with terms to agents. Address NELSON CHESMAN, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 10, 1868.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL:

The people seem to be crazy about your RED JACKET AXES. Please send me twenty dozen more. Yours truly, W. D. F.

THE RED JACKET.

CAUTION.—Unprincipled dealers are selling Axes painted red, as the Red Jacket Axe. The good qualities of this Axe consists in its superior cutting qualities not in the Red Paint.

The "Red Jacket" is for sale by all responsible hardware dealers and the manufacturers.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
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WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the American Knitting Machine. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stiches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address American Knitting Machine Co, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—A Teacher for the colored School, near Thomas Spear's, in Bedford township. By order of the Board,
dec24w1 THOMAS GILCHREST, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely Illustrated with costly engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, Embroiders, and a constant succession of artistic novelites, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5.50; three copies, $7.50; five copies, $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber ☞A new Bartram & Fanton Sewing Machine for 20 Subscribers at $3 each.

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838 Broadway, New York.

Try it. Boy and Girls. Specimen copies, ten cents, mailed free. dec25

Notices, &c.

ESTATE OF JOHN BARLEY, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Barley, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Barley, dec'd. dec18w6

ALL THE WORLD and the rest of mankind are respectfully informed that I have at the Warehouse, at Bloody Run Station, Fresh Ground Plaster, and Stone Plaster; also, Liverpool and American Salt.

dec18m3 JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to trespass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught,) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to persons. Any person, or persons, caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dog, game or anything whatever, pertaining to trespass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, Sr., Daniel Swartzwelder, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V Redinger, George W. Shaffer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. Means and John Morris. sep18m3*

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of best Nova Scotia

ROCK PLASTER,

and will continue to receive, as his stock diminishes, until the first of April, which he will grind, and have for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash. Wheat, rye, or corn, at the highest cash prices taken in exchange for Plaster. Remember, only until the 1st of April. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same.

dec18m3 ANDREW J. MILLER.

ESTRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Liberty Tp., about the 1st Nov. last, a black and white spotted Heifer, between two and three years old, with a small crop off the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. HENRY BOWSER.

dec18w3.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, James W. Frazier did present his petition setting forth that his father, William Frazier, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, Catharine Frazier, and issue four children surviving him, to wit: Henry Frazier, residing in Somerset co., Pa., James, (Petition), residing in Bedford county, and Benjamin and John Frazier, residing in the State of Indiana. That said intestate died seized of a tract of land, situate in the township of Juniata, in said county of Bedford, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log weather-boarded dwelling house, log barn and other out-buildings; also, an orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Kinsey, Jonathan Cable, Jacob Mowry, James Burns, Jos. W. Frazier and Mathias Onstadt, and praying the Court to award an Inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons may attend if they see proper.

dec18w3 ROBERT STECKMAN, Sh'ff.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF MIDDLE WOODBURY TOWNSHIP FOR THE YEAR 1864.—The Auditors of Middle Woodbury township met at the hotel of Hon. William G. Eicholtz, in Woodbury, on the 12th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to audit the bounty account of Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, supervisors and collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, with the following result, viz:

Ephraim Longenecker		Dr.
To whole amount of his share of tax and duplicate		$3381 98
	Cr.	
By amount of uncollected tax	$796 85	
By amount paid over to Treasurer for bounties	2006 97	
By amount of escape list	200 10	
By amount of per centage at 2½ per cent	84 55	3038 47
		$293 51
In't. from 24 Dec. 1864 to 12 Dec. 1868		69 85
Bal. due by Longenecker		$363 36
Jacob S. Bassler		Dr.
To whole amount of his tax on duplicate		$5237 78
	Cr.	
By amount of uncollectable tax	$2239 68	
By amount paid over to Treasurer for bounties	1950 40	
By amount of escape list	162 40	
By amount of percentage at 2½ per cent	129 95	4482 43
		$755 35
In't. from 24 Dec. 1864 to 12 Dec. 1868		179 77
Bal. due by Bassler		$935 12
Bal. due by Longenecker		363 36
Whole amount due township		$1298 48

The undersigned auditors having thoroughly examined and audited the bounty accounts of the said Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, supervisors and collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, certify that the above is a correct and true statement of the same.

Attest: JOHN KEITH,
J. R. DURBORROW, JACOB CARPER,
Clerk. Auditors
dec18w4

A full assortment of
NEW GOODS
AT M. C. FETTERLY'S CORNER,

opposite the Washington Hotel, where will be found at all times DRY and FANCY GOODS adapted to the daily wants of families:

Shawls,
Bonnets,
Hats,
Cloak Goods,

of the best qualities and latest styles. A full line of White Goods, Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c., &c.

Thankful to the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same in the future M. C. FETTERLY.

nov13m3*

HARDWARE & STOVES!

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,
Bloody Run, Pa.
DEALERS IN
Dealers in Iron, Nails,
Horse Shoes, Springs, Axles,
Thimble Skeins, Hubs, Spokes,
Felloes, Sleigh Runners, Sleigh Bells, Forks, Shovels, Saws, Axes, Spoons, Cutlery, Cooking and Heating Stoves for coal or wood, Glass, Paints, Oils, Lamps, Woodenware, &c., &c.

They manufacture Tin and Sheet Ironware and have constantly on hand an assortment of TINWARE and STOVE PIPE.

All goods kept by them will be sold at the lowest prices. oct2m6

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

Dry-Goods, etc.

FEARFUL BREAKDOWN!

Economy being greatly needed at the present time, it is the duty of all to buy where they can buy the cheapest, hence

G. R. OSTER & CO.

wish to notify the public that they are now receiving and opening the most extensive and varied assortment of new and cheap

WINTER GOODS

ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great breakdown in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted at wholesale prices.

Special Extraordinary Inducements.

In ladies dress goods, such as striped and chene mohair, striped, plaid, shat and chene poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap.—Extra heavy mixed melange poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress cloth, English serges, Epinglines and corded poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment will say buy French Merinos, coburgs, wool delaines and alpacas in all the new colorings, best American delaines and Armures in the new stripes and palka dots, very desirable.

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

You have all heard no doubt of cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

Ladies Furs, shawls, Grand Dutches, Lady Belle, pretty balmoral and hoop skirts. Corsets guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week Ladies breakfast shawls, Merino vests, hoods, gloves and hosiery.

Men's wool and merino under shirts and drawers. Woolen and white over shirts, comforts, neck-ties, scarfs, collars, &c.

A large and varied assortment of cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, satinets; velvet cord, blankets, ginghams, checks, tickings, shirting stripes, table diapers, napkins, doylies and towels, decidedly cheap.

Don't our ready-made clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes strike you as cheap, a whole rig at our store from tip to toe and won't cost you much.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice Fresh Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segars. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or not. Terms cash unless otherwise specified G. R. OSTER & CO.

Bedford, Pa., dec18,'68m4

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE!
J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just received a large and varied assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

of all descriptions, which have been bought at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES,

and which he is determined to sell CHEAP.

They consist in part of

Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Fresh Groceries,
Buckets and Brooms,
Queensware,
Tobacco,
Segars. &c.

Give him a call and see for yourselves.

nov6th,'68 J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Have now open and offer for sale,
AT REDUCED PRICES,

the largest and most elegant stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

Sewing Machines.

$25! $25!

THE

AMERICAN SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE!

Is retailed at a price within the reach of all. This Machine uses a straight needle, makes the LOCK STITCH (alike on both sides), has a self-adjusting tension, and can do every variety of sewing. It will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, seam, built, tuck, ruffle, and gather; and will work equally well on silk, linen, woolen, or cotton goods, with silk, linen, or cotton thread.

THE

AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

—IS—

Warranted for Five Years!

Our Agents will be supplied with duplicate parts of the Machine, in case of accident. It makes precisely the same stitch made by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and Florence Machines. It has the Under-feed, like the best of high-priced Machines, and is the only low-priced Shuttle Machine in the market that has this feed. We are enabled to sell a first-class SHUTTLE MACHINE at a very low price, on account of its Simplicity, and consequent low cost of Manufacturing, in comparison with Complicated Machines.

AGENTS.

We wish to arrange with Agents, male or female, to represent the American Shuttle Sewing Machine, in each State, County, and Town in the United States and Ontario. Extra inducements to Experienced Agents. For full particulars, as to Salary or Commission, address

G. V. N. ANDREWS,
General Ag't,
Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—For the benefit of our Agents we have arranged with parties who have goods suitable for Sewing Machine Agents to sell. We will send BOOK OF SAMPLES and full particulars on receipt of one red stamp. Address G. V. N. ANDREWS, General Agent, Detroit, Mich. nov6y1

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

Button Hole Overseaming

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its Wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of sewing, such as Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Braiding and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Salesrooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. COR. ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Instructions given on the Machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchasers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRED'K PAXTON, President.
W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
jan3,'68
S. J. McCAULSLIN, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

OUR NEW
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the Best Sewing Machine in existence. The machine in question is Simple, Compact, Durable and Beautiful. It is quiet, light running, and

CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK

never before attempted upon a single Machine,—using either SILK, TWIST, LINEN or COTTON THREAD, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are Novel and Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful, and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine, by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
458 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—1105 Chestnut St.
☞ C. LOYER, Agent, Bedford, Pa.
oct9,'68y1

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer of Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to. L. DEFIBAUGH
sep 28, '66—tf

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED
ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Dry-Goods, &c.

REMOVED.

to the

COLONNADE BUILDING!

MILLER & BOWSER,

At the Old Colonnade, - - Bedford, Pa.,

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS,

(in order to reduce their stock, before making their spring purchases) in

Ready-Made Clothing,
Fancy Goods,
Notions,
Cotton Yarn,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Wooden ware,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Brooms,
Baskets,
&c., &c., &c.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:

CALICO, at 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.

GINGHAM, at 12½, 15, 18, 20.

MUSLIN, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

☞ Cassimeres, Cloths, Satinetts and Ladies' Sacking, at very low prices.

☞ Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Shoes, Sandals and Over-Shoes, in great variety.

☞ Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.

☞ Best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup in the market. Prices low

☞ Feed, Flour, &c., for sale at all times.

☞ We invite all to call and see our goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

☞ Our motto is, *Short Profits.*

☞ TERMS—Cash, Note or Produce.

apr3,'68

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C. N. HICKOK, *DENTIST,*

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana Street, BEDFORD, Pa.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, performed with care, and WARRANTED.

Anaesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted, per set, $8.00 and upward.

☞ As I am determined to do

A CASH BUSINESS

or none, I have reduced the prices of ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the various kinds, 20 PER CENT. and of GOLD FILLINGS 33 PER CENT. This reduction will be made only to strictly CASH PATIENTS, and all such will receive prompt attention.

feb7,'68tf

Physicians.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,
Bankers and
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

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COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. jan17,'68

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I am engaged in selling the

ERIE PUMP—

certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate

Persons in need of a

GOOD PUMP,

will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

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of all kinds, also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Corner Wood & Second Sts., Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Be careful to buy only the Genuine Scales.

Repaired promptly. mar27m6.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS and FRUITERERS,
No. 161 North Third Street,
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feb21m3 ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

LUMBER.—60,000 feet Oak, White and Yellow Pine Lumber on hands and for sale by J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
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LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

NAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFF

The Regulator's Column.

THE REGULATOR

takes pleasure in informing his friends that he has taken The Old Store all to himself, and tends as formerly, keeping nothing but the best goods at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Remember always to call at No. 2 ANDERSON'S Row, where you will always find H. F. IRVINE prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Everybody in search of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, should call at Irvine's Regulator.

GLASSWARE.
Everybody in search of Glassware, should call at Irvin Regulator.

QUEENSWARE.
Everybody in search of Queensware, should call at Irvine's Regulator.

SPICES.
Everybody in want of Spices of any Kind, should not fail to call at Irvine's Regulator.

GROCERIES.
Everybody in search of Sugar, Tea or Coffee, should not fail to call at Irvine's Regulator.

TOBACCO.
Men loving good Tobacco, should call at Irvine's Regulator, as he keeps the best.

NOTIONS.
Everybody wanting good Neck-ties, Collars, &c., should call at once at Irvine's.

may1,'68.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

SCHEETZ'S

CELEBRATED

BITTER CORDIAL.

This medical preparation is now offered to the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is not recommended as a CURE ALL, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the diseases to which those organs are subject. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, BOWEL COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, FAINTINGS, SICK-HEADACHE, &c. For Chills and Fevers of all kinds, it is far better and safer than quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes.

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JACOB SCHEETZ, *Sole Proprietor,*
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
nov13,'68.y1

THE RIVERSIDE FOR 1869.

This favorite magazine for the young announces the following as among the noticeable features of the coming volume:

1. New Stories, contributed especially to the Riverside in advance of their publication in Denmark. By Hans Christian Andersen.
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The list of writers for the "Riverside" includes the names of Jacob Abbott, Hans Christian Andersen, Alice and Phœbe Cary, Nellie Eyster, F. R. Goulding, Paul H. Hayne, Horace E. Scudder, Helen C. Weeks, Vieux Moustache, Author of "Susy's Six Birthday's," Author of "Seven Little Sisters," etc.

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SEGARS,

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PIPES,

And a general assortment of Smokers' and Chewers' articles, BEDFORD, Pa.
jul31,'68y1

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GENERAL AGENT OF THE
National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, for Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Huntingdon and Somerset counties.
☞ Reliable and efficient local agents wanted in every town and township. Apply to
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AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having renewed his license as an auctioneer, offers his services to the public generally. Post-office address Cumberland Vley.
mar20m2* JOHN DICKEN.

BUY YOUR CASSIMERES

of

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RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
OFFICE, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House. apr5,'67tf

J. MED. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office in the second story of J. W. Lingenfelter's New Building, adjoining the "Mengel House."
aug21m6

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
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Jan. 22, 1864,

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

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Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 13, 1864.

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MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. S. L. Russell, a few doors south of the Court House, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. may11,'65.

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bloody Run, Pa. Office in Harris' New Building. mar13'68

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriages, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.
☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,
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WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865.

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OLIVE BRANCH

BITTERS.

A mild and agreeable TONIC STIMULANT, STOMACHIC AND CARMINATIVE

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DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and Loss of Appetite; and an excellent CORRECTIVE for persons suffering from Disorders of the Bowels, Flatulence, &c.

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THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.

CURES

Scrofula in its Various Forms,

SUCH AS

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IN ALL ITS FORMS.

DISEASES OF WOMEN,

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GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

And all diseases of the
BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER
It is a Perfect Renovator.

☞ ROSADALIS eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
☞ It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.
☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many Thousands of our Best Citizens.

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For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

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Medical.

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HAIR VIGOR,
FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.
THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

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LOWELL, MASS,

Price $1 00.

aug21'68y1 B. F. HARRY, Agent.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one Medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILLIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these PILLS makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

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GENERAL AGENT

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NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

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Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

AGENTS—John G. Fisher and Wm. A. Edwards
S. S. Fluck, Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.
aug21'68.y1

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Wholesale Traveling Dealers in

FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

will visit their friends and the public generally, in Bedford county, once every two months. They sell their goods at city prices. Also, agents for Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Co.
april1,1868y1

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FLAGS, BANNERS,

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Campaign Badges, Medals and Pins,

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Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.
Call on or address

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
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R. H. SIPES' MARBLE WORKS. R. H. SIPES still continues the manufactory of Monuments, Tombstones, Table-Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work neat and in a workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted. Jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apr19,'68y1

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628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS.

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MANUFACTURER OF THE

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Superior Hand-made Whale-bone CORSETS in Fifteen different grades, including the "Imperial" and THOMPSON & LANGDON'S "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in prices from 81 Cents to $5.50; together with Joseph Beckel's CELEBRATED FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, ten different Grades, from $1.10 to $5.50 They are the finest and best goods for the prices, ever imported The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS at the Lowest Rates.

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. sept11, '68ehm5

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WHITE LEAD.
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WARRANTED Equal to any made, for durability and brilliancy.
GIVE IT A TRIAL AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER.
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T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 621 Market, and 612 Commerce Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our First National Lead, other parties have been induced to offer a spurious article. ☞ Therefore Beware of Counterfeits. ☜ The Genuine is put up in Extra Heavy Tin Paint Pots, with Patent metallic wire handles, and the name of T. Morris Perot & Co. on each label. dec6,'67y1

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. sep4'68.y1

J. G. GARDILL
WITH
STILZ & MELICK,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
No. 325 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
mar13y1

J. HENRY HUTTON,
WITH
A. A. SHUMWAY, & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers and
DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
221 Market and 210 Church Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug30,'67.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM,
J. J RICHARDSON & CO.,
125 MARKET STREET, PHILAD'A.,
Is the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States.
mar6y1

MARY RICHARDSON S. S. CAMPBELL.

J. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
and Dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,
No 126 Market st., Bet. Front & Second,
dec6,'67y1. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM. | J. H. LEWARS. | J. S. GLEIM.

CUNNINGHAM, GLEIM & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,
No 408 Market Street, above Fourth,
PHILADELPHIA.
dec6,'67y1

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
sep1y1 B. F. HARRY, Agent.

MONEY SAVED.

We are constantly purchasing for cash in the New York and Boston Markets, all kinds of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, SILKS, COTTONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, CUTLERY, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS, &c., &c.

Which we are actually selling at an average price of *One Dollar for each article.* Our sales being strictly for cash, and our trade much larger than that of any other similar concern, enables us to give better bargains than can be obtained of any other house.

THE LADIES

Are especially invited to give us a trial.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR AND EXCHANGE LIST.

Our club system of selling is as follows: For $2 we send 20 patent pen fountains and checks describing 20 different articles to be sold for a dollar each; 40 for $4; 50 for 6; 100 for $10, &c. Sent by mail. *Commissions larger than those offered by any other firm,* according to size of club. Single fountain and check, 10 cts. Male and female agents wanted. Send money in Registered Letters. Send us a trial club, and you will acknowledge that you cannot afford to buy goods of any other house thereafter.

EASTMAN & KENDALL,
oct16m2 65 Hanover St., Boston, Mass

JNO. G. FISHER,

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,
BEDFORD, PA.

Fire Insurance effected perpetually or for any term.
Life Insurance on the Interest Bearing Plan.
Losses speedily adjusted and promptly paid.
july3,'68

Hotel.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, Pa.—This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67y1 W. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly propriety of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.
Address J. MORRISON,
jun19tf EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa

UNION HOTEL

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
WOODBURY, PA.
The undersigned has refitted this house, and is prepared to accommodate his customers and the traveling public in a manner that will give satisfaction to all. HENRY FLUCK, Proprietor.
jun12m3*

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and ind